

CLAIMS

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Claim 1. (Currently amended) A method of identifying a signal type for an unknown signal comprising the steps of:

selecting [a] the unknown signal [of interest] from a displayed spectral waveform for a specified range of frequencies;

processing data representing the unknown signal [of interest] to ascertain characteristics of the unknown signal [of interest]; and

from the characteristics of the unknown signal [of interest] determining an identification of the signal type.

By Cont.  
Claim 2. (Currently amended) The method as recited in claim 1 wherein the determining step comprises the step of comparing the frequency of the unknown signal [of interest] with a database of spectral assignments for a plurality of known signal types to identify the signal type.

Claim 3. (Currently amended) The method as recited in claim 1 wherein the processing step comprises the step of estimating from the data an occupied bandwidth for the unknown signal [of interest] as one of the characteristics for input to the determining step.

Claim 4. (Currently amended) The method as recited in claim 3 wherein the processing step further comprises the step of estimating from the data a complementary cumulative distribution function of the peak power for the unknown

signal [of interest] as one of the characteristics for input to the determining step.

Claim 5. (Original) The method as recited in claim 4 wherein the determining step comprises the steps of:

inhibiting the estimating step for the complementary cumulative distribution function if the occupied bandwidth is unique to a known signal type; and  
determining the identification for the signal type based upon the complementary cumulative distribution function if the occupied bandwidth is common to more than one known signal type.

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Claim 6. (Currently amended) A method of discriminating between modulation signals [having the same occupied bandwidth] comprising the steps of:

selecting one of the modulation signals as a signal of interest from a displayed spectral waveform for a specified frequency range;

estimating an occupied bandwidth for the signal of interest from data representing the signal of interest;

estimating a complementary cumulative distribution function of peak power from the data for the signal of interest where the occupied bandwidth is common to more than one known signal type;

reporting an identification of the signal type as a function of the complementary cumulative distribution function.

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